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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Dec 17	The CA Lexicon available in the CAPLUS and CA files
NEWS 3	Feb 06	Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
NEWS 4	Feb 16	TOXLINE no longer being updated
NEWS 5	Apr 23	Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
NEWS 6	Apr 23	PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS 7	May 07	DGENE Reload
NEWS 8	Jun 20	Published patent applications (A1) are now in USPATFULL
NEWS 9	JUL 13	New SDI alert frequency now available in Derwent's DWPI and DPCI
NEWS 10	Aug 23	In-process records and more frequent updates now in MEDLINE
NEWS 11	Aug 23	PAGE IMAGES FOR 1947-1966 RECORDS IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS 12	Aug 23	Adis Newsletters (ADISNEWS) now available on STN
NEWS 13	Sep 17	IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change to PHARMASEARCH
NEWS 14	Oct 09	Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents Index
NEWS 15	Oct 09	Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS 16	Oct 15	Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS 17	Oct 22	Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS 18	Oct 22	DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS 19	Oct 29	AAASD no longer available
NEWS 20	Nov 19	New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 21	Nov 19	TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
NEWS 22	Nov 29	COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS 23	Nov 29	DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS 24	Nov 30	Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS 25	Dec 10	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
NEWS 26	Dec 10	DGENE BLAST Homology Search

NEWS EXPRESS	August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:24:45 ON 10 DEC 2001

=> file medline caplus biosis
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.15       0.15

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=> s allele specific (10a) amplif? (10a) (multiple or multiplex)
L1          57 ALLELE SPECIFIC (10A) AMPLIF? (10A) (MULTIPLE OR MULTIPLEX)

=> s l1 and polymorphism#1 and range#1
'#' TRUNCATION SYMBOL NOT VALID WITHIN 'POLYMORPHISM#1'
'#' TRUNCATION SYMBOL NOT VALID WITHIN 'POLYMORPHISM#1'
'#' TRUNCATION SYMBOL NOT VALID WITHIN 'POLYMORPHISM#1'
The truncation symbol # may be used only at the end of a search term.
To specify a variable character within a word use '!', e.g., 'wom!n'
to search for both 'woman' and 'women'.  Enter "HELP TRUNCATION" at an
arrow prompt (=>) for more information.

=> s l1 and polymorphism# and range#
L2           2 L1 AND POLYMORPHISM# AND RANGE#

=> s l2 and kit#
L3           0 L2 AND KIT#

=> s l2 and solid#
L4           0 L2 AND SOLID#

=> d l2 1-2 bib ab

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 2     MEDLINE
AN   2000403105     MEDLINE
DN   20387081   PubMed ID: 10926885
TI   Rapid detection of the CYP2D6*3, CYP2D6*4, and CYP2D6*6 alleles by
     tetra-primer PCR and of the CYP2D6*5 allele by multiplex long PCR.
AU   Hersberger M; Marti-Jaun J; Rentsch K; Hanseler E
CS   Institute of Clinical Chemistry, University Hospital Zurich, Raemistrasse
     100, CH-8091 Zurich, Switzerland.. hmr@ikc.unizh.ch
SO   CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, (2000 Aug) 46 (8 Pt 1) 1072-7.
     Journal code: DBZ; 9421549. ISSN: 0009-9147.
CY   United States
DT   Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA   English
FS   Priority Journals
EM   200008
ED   Entered STN: 20000901
     Last Updated on STN: 20000901
     Entered Medline: 20000821
AB   BACKGROUND: Interindividual differences in CYP2D6 activity range
     from total absence of metabolism of certain drugs to ultrafast metabolism
     and can produce adverse effects or lack of therapeutic effect under
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standard therapy. Several mutations have been described in the CYP2D6 gene that abolish CYP2D6 activity. However, four mutations explain the majority of the poor metabolizers. We describe four single-tube assays to detect these mutations. METHODS: Three tetra-primer PCR assays were developed to detect the mutations in the CYP2D6*3, *4, and *6 alleles. In these single-tube assays, the CYP2D6 locus is **amplified** directly, followed by the **allele-specific amplification** on this new template. In addition, a **multiplex** long PCR was developed to genotype the CYP2D6*5 allele. Two long PCR amplifications for detection of the deletion of CYP2D6 (*5) and for detection of the CYP2D6 gene region were combined in one tube. RESULTS: Analysis of 114 alleles showed no CYP2D6*3 allele, and allele frequencies of 28.1% for CYP2D6*4, 2.6% for CYP2D6*5, and 0. 9% for CYP2D6*6. Re-analysis of the DNA samples by restriction fragment length **polymorphism** and sequencing analysis confirmed these results. Furthermore, re-analysis of sequenced genomic DNA by tetra-primer PCR analysis (7-11 times) always showed identical results. CONCLUSIONS: Our set of single-tube assays allows rapid and reproducible genotyping of the majority of CYP2D6 poor metabolizers.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2000:396892 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000396892
TI Rapid detection of the CYP2D6*3, CYP2D6*4, and CYP2D6*6 alleles by tetra-primer PCR and of the CYP2D6*5 allele by multiplex long PCR.
AU Hersberger, Martin (1); Marti-Jaun, Jacqueline; Rentsch, Katharina; Hanseler, Edgar
CS (1) Institute of Clinical Chemistry, University Hospital Zurich, Raemistrasse 100, CH-8091, Zurich Switzerland
SO Clinical Chemistry, (August, 2000) Vol. 46, No. 8 Part 1, pp. 1072-1077. print.
ISSN: 0009-9147.
DT Article
LA English
SL English
AB Background: Interindividual differences in CYP2D6 activity **range** from total absence of metabolism of certain drugs to ultrafast metabolism and can produce adverse effects or lack of therapeutic effect under standard therapy. Several mutations have been described in the CYP2D6 gene that abolish CYP2D6 activity. However, four mutations explain the majority of the poor metabolizers. We describe four single-tube assays to detect these mutations. Methods: Three tetra-primer PCR assays were developed to detect the mutations in the CYP2D6*3, *4, and *6 alleles. In these single-tube assays, the CYP2D6 locus is **amplified** directly, followed by the **allele-specific amplification** on this new template. In addition, a **multiplex** long PCR was developed to genotype the CYP2D6*5 allele. Two long PCR amplifications for detection of the deletion of CYP2D6 (*5) and for detection of the CYP2D6 gene region were combined in one tube. Results: Analysis of 114 alleles showed no CYP2D6*3 allele, and allele frequencies of 28.1% for CYP2D6*4, 2.6% for CYP2D6*5, and 0.9% for CYP2D6*6. Re-analysis of the DNA samples by restriction fragment length **polymorphism** and sequencing analysis confirmed these results. Furthermore, re-analysis of sequenced genomic DNA by tetra-primer PCR analysis (7-11 times) always showed identical results. Conclusions: Our set of single-tube assays allows rapid and reproducible genotyping of the majority of CYP2D6 poor metabolizers.

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